FROM THE BOSTON COURIER OF MONDAY.

On Saturday afternoon the citizens of Boston assembled in Fancuil Hall to meet DANIEL WEBSTER, in pursuance of an invitation which they had extended to him through the City Government. The gathering on the occasion was such as all had expected, thronging and multitudinous in numbers, and enthusiastic to the highest degree in spirit and manifestation. The hall was everflowed, the lower floor being always instantaneously. manifestation. The hall was everflowed, the lower floor being almost instantaneously covered on the opening of the doors. A splendid company of ladies occupied the northern and eastern galleries, while the southern gallery was appropriated to the members of the Methodist Conference, who were present in a body, with their female friends.

At four o'clock Mr. Webster, accompanied by Mayor Séaver and the City Council, entered Faneuil Hall. Nothing could exceed the cordiality of his recention.

his reception.

Mayor SEAVER presided; and among the distinguation were his Excelent shed men seated on the rostrum were his Excelency Governor Boutwell; Hon. Amasa Walker, Se cretary of State; Hon. Henry Wilson, President of the Senate; Hon. N. P. Banks, Jr., Speaker of the House of Representatives; Hon. G. B. Weston, of the Executive Council; Hon. Thomas H. Perkins, Hon. Isaac P. Davis; Chief Justice Shaw; Judge Thomas, of Worcester; Chevalier Marcolette, Charge d'Affaires from Nicaragua; Hon William Appleton, Hon S. H. Walley, Dr. E. Morse, and Mr. Postmaster Gordon. Mayor SEAVER, in introducing Mr. WEBSTER

spoke as follows :

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I shall not presume to occupy more of the time of this meeting than is necessary for proper introduction to its proceedings. Ve have assembled in this Cradle of American libert

to meet an honored fellow-citizen, one whom we always delight to see and to hear. This is the appropriate place to meet him; these walls have often resounded with his patriotic eloquence; the echoes of his voice still linger upon our ear; but we wish them to be waked once more that our veneration for Washington and our love for the Union may be strengthened by his words of wisdom and

stances under which we meet our honored and distin guished friend are fortunate and peculiar; he comes hither by the manimous invitation of the members of both branches of the city government, without distinction of

branches of the city government, without distinction of party, to exchange with us the kind congratulations and warm sympathies of the heart. Party considerations may well give place to the higher and better feelings which belong to this occasion.

Sir, no more agreeable duty can ever devolve upon me than that of now welcoming you, in behalf of the city government and the citizens of Boston, within these hallowed walls. We welcome you—to borrow your own words—we welcome you as a friend and member of that community in the midst of which you have lived for the greater part of your life, which you regard as your home, and which home has been rendered happy to you by all the endearments of demestic affections, the warmth of social relations, and that mutual respect and kindness which constitutes the unbought grace of life. You have said that you should not, on this occasion, enter upon the discussion of any political questions or subjects whatever. This, I am authorized to say, is in accordance with the feelings of your fellow-citizens. We receive you here, sir, upon a platform much broader than any which politicians or political parties could frame. We welcome you as a friend whom we value, as a fellow-citizen whom we honor, and who has done honor to us as a consistent champion and supporter of constitutional liberty and the rights of man.

We reciprocate all the kind and fraternal sentiments so

champion and supporter or constitutions of man.

We reciprocate all the kind and fraternal sentiments so fully and beautifully expressed in your letter accepting our invitation, and ardently wish that your life and health may long be spared, so that our city and our common country may continue to enjoy the benefit of your wisdom, patriotism, and eloquence.

Fellow-Citizens: We are also honored on this occasion are the control of many distinguished strangers from

with the presence of many distinguished strangers from distant parts of the Union, representing one of the most respectable and influential religious denominations of our country, now assembled in a Convention for the promotion of their common interests. We welcome them to our city and to this hall, and assure them that there is no community which holds more firmly to the conviction that religious faith is the only foundation for civil liberty. And now, fellow-eitizens, my duty is performed, not as I could religious faith is the only foundation for civil liberty. And now, fellow-citizens, my duty is performed, not as I could wish, but as I have been able, and it only remains to me to announce to the meeting our esteemed friend and townsman, the Hox. Daniel Webster.

Mayor as follows:

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen of the City Council of Boston . I tender you my hearty thanks, my deep-felt gratitude, for this unexpected expression of your regard towards me, as one of you fellow-citizens; and I thank you, Mr.

for this unespected expression of your regard towards me, as one of your fellow-citizens; and I thank you, Mr. Mayor, an old able constant friend of mine, for the kind manner in which you, have been pleased to express your sentiments toward me ox this occasion.

And now, fellow-citizens of Bostom, by the good providence of God, I sam here. I om glad to see every face that illumes and is illumined in this assembly. This occasion is altogether agreeable. I left the place of my appropriate public duties at the approach of summer to visit my hame, and to set to some personal affairs which demanded attention. I came with no purpose or expectation of addressing any popular assembly, or of meeting any mass of my fellow-citizens. I have been arrested by the vote of the City Council of Boston, inviting me with a unanimity, which affects my feelings deeply to meet my fellow-citizens here, not as a public man, but as a private man; not as one who avercises any share of the public autherity, but as one of themselver; as one who has passed the greater part of his life in the midst of them, enjoying their association and acquaintance, and cultivaring their; resgard.

Gendlemen, I have already said that I should come here to-day to discuss no political question, to enter upon the discussion of no controverted points of policy, or any thing growing out of the present state of opinion in the commantity about which mea differ. In the first place, fellow-citizens, I abstain from all mach discussion because this is safe af toogston. This, I take it, is a friendly, secial, personal, neighborly meeting, and not one assembled for political purposes. At the same time you will allow me to express, no new political character to assume. Linear the providence of the present state of opinion in the commantity about which mea differ, in the first place, fellow-citizens, I abstain from all mach discussion because it is safe af toogston. This, I take it, is a friendly, secial, personal, neighborly meeting, and not one assembled for political, ing their association and acquaintance, and cultivating their association and acquaintance, and cultivating their regard.

Gentlemen, I have already said that I should come here to-day to discuss no political question, to enter upon the discussion of no controverted points of policy, or any thing growing out of the present state of opinion in the community about which men differ. In the first place, fellow-citizens, I abstain from all such discussion because this is not a fit occasion. This, I take it, is a friendly, social, personal, neighborly meeting, and not one assembled for political purposes. At the same time you will allow me to say, in the next place, that, if this were a fit occasion for me to express political opinions, I have no new opinions to express, no new political character to assume. [Loud cheering.] What I think upon important pending topics has been so often spoken and written by me, with full heart and honest purpose, within the last two years, that mothing remains to be said. And what also are my opinions upon the general policy of the country, foreign and domestic, I need not now repeat. I say to you to-day that I have nothing to add and nothing to retract. I have neither explanation nor qualification to offer. I propose to you, and to my fellow-citizens throughout the country, no platform but the platform of my life and character. [Cheers.] I have no new promises to make, and have no assurance to give but the assurance of my reputation. I am known; what I have been and what I am is known, and upon that knowledge I stand to-day, with my countrymen, and before my countrymen; and the rest is theirs. [Cheers.]

trymen, and befere my countrymen; and the rest is theirs. [Cheers.]

Nevertheless, gentlemen, although it be not an occasion for the public discussion of controverted questions, it is an occasion on which we may feel where we are and what is our position. This is FARRUIL HALL—OPEN. [Laughter and applause.] The ornaments on its walls are pictures of the great and immortal founders of our Republic. No man with a proper regard for the past, with proper feelings for the present, with proper inspiration for the future—no man can stand in Fancuil Hall, surrounded by these images of our ancestors, these portraits of revolutionary characters, without reflecting that they are on a spot consecrated by early associations, ennobled by early efforts for liberty, and transmitted to posterity by durable records.

efforts for liberty, and transmitted to posterity by durable records.

Gentlemen, here we are, in what we justly call the Cradle of American Liberty; here we are on the spot which gave birth to the great events, military and civil, with which the revolution of our country commenced; and in all time past, and in the present time, and until the love of liberty is extinguished in future generations, this place will be held in the most affectionate remembrance. Fellow-citizens, I hope it may not be irreverent for me to say, that, as the Jews in the days of their captivity in Babylon were wont to offer prayers to God daily, with their faces turned always toward Jerusalem, so the patricular who wish to learn and to know the true origin of the independence of the country, and its early achievements in the cause of liberty, who wish to imbibe into their own hearts the fulness of the spirit of that liberty, will keep their attention turned constantly to this spot, whence issued the light which in 1775 illuminated the continent. [Cheers.]

But, gentlemen and fellow-citizens, not to pursue even these general political remarks too far, I turn to other topies, more suitable to the occasion. The path of politics is a thorny path. [Laughter.] It is agreeable sometimes to turn aside from it, and to walk along, over the velvet verdure of a gentle vale, flushed with all the flowers and enriched with all the fruits of personal friendship and social regard. It is for one of these walks that we are assembled here to-day, leaving the rough road of disputatious politics, and walking over no frozen and no burning marl, but among glades of lofty recollections of the past and grateful enjoyment of the present.

Gentlemen, we cannot shut our eyes, and the intelligent part of mankind does not shut its eyes, to the extraordinary degree of prosperity to which this country has risen under the present popular form of government; and that is the secret of it all. There may be some things which we might wish were better, many which might be worse. But, on the whole, where does the sun, from its rising to its setting, throw its beams upon a people more proeperous, more happy, more growing in reputation and renown, than these States of United America?

Now, gentlemen, whence do these blessings flow?

perous, more happy, more growing in reputation and renown, than these States of United America?

Now, gentlemen, whence do these blessings flow? Whence comes all the prosperity we enjoy? How is it, that, on this whole continent, from the frozen zone to Cape Horn, there is no people like that of the United States; no people which can show a growth like theirs; no Government or people that can stand up before the world like the Government and people of the United States, and present themselves boldly and fearlessly to the respect, aye, and even to the admiration, of all nations? How is this? In my opinion, gentlemen, all, or a great part, of our prosperity is to be referred to our early acquaintance with the principles of regulated, constitutional, popular liberty, and our early adoption of these principles in the establishment of the republican form of government. The Tory writers of England, whose aim, as you well know, gentlemen, it has generally been to show that the people are best governed when they have little or no share in the Government, maintain that those above can govern those below better than those below can govern themselves. That is not our theory. We hold that there is nothing above, and nothing below; that all stand on an equality; each enjoys his part of the public prosperity and suffers his portion of the public adversity; each at the same time bearing his part and exercising his appropriate portion in the political concerns of his country. Dr. Johnson, one of the writers of this school, says:

"How small, of all that human hearts endure,"

appropriate portion in the political concerns of his country. Dr. Johnson, one of the writers of this school, says:

"How small, of all that human hearts endure,
The part that kings or laws can cause or cure!"

Now, the truth is, that kings and laws can cause or cure most evils belonging to social or individual life; they can establish despotism; they can restrain political opinion; they can prevent men from expressing their free thoughts: kings and laws can impose intolerably burdensome taxes; they can exclude the masses from all participation in the Government; they can bring about a state of things under which the public good and the public liberties will be destroyed and trodden down by military power; they can obstruct the progress of education and knowledge; they can render men servile serfs; and they can darken, blind, and almost extinguish the intellectual element of humanity. Is not this much? Are not these great evils? Who does not feel that the political institutions of his country, according as they are good or evil, are the very elements of his happiness or misery? It is true, it is very true, that a man's condition may depend in many respects on personal circumstances: on his health, on the state of his family, on his means for living, on his means for the education a man's condition may depend in many respects on personal circumstances: on his health, on the state of his family, on his means for the education of his children; but his fortune, good or evil, is influenced deeply, mainly, and essentially by the laws of his country. And that, I take it, is the great solution of the question, now no longer a matter of doubt, but heretofore a question subsisting all over Europe—the true nature of the happiness and prosperity of the people of the United States. But I say to you, and to our whole country, and to all the crowned heads and aristocratic powers and feudal systems that exist, that it is to self-government—the great principle of popular representation and administration, the system that lets in all to participate in the counsels that are to assign the good or evil of all—that we owe what we are and what we hope to be. [Cheers.]

Why, gentlemen, who does not see this? Who supposes that any thing but the independence of the country would have made us what we are? Suppose that mother England had treated us with the utmost indulgence, that the counsels most favorable to the colonies had prevailed, that we had been made a spoiled child, I said to you as I have said before, and shall continue to say till the time of my death, that it is not in the nature of any colonial system of government to raise a country and raise a nation to the highest nitch of prosperity. It is independence:

system of government to raise a country and raise a nation to the highest pitch of prosperity. It is independence; self-government; the liberty of the people to make laws for themselves, that has elevated us from the subdued feeling of colonial subjection and placed us where we are. It is independence. It is independence :

It is independence:

"Hail, independence! hail thou next best gift
To that of life and an immortal soul!"

Gentlemen, I have said that our blessings grow essentially from our form of Government, from the satisfaction of the people with that form, and their desire to help on the general progress of the country. There is no true American who does not rejoice in the general prosperity of the country; who does not take delight, day and night, in reflecting that our progress is onward, that the people grow more happy, and more and more enlightened, successful, and renowned every day. This is a source of particular happiness to every homest American heart. Whatever his individual condition may be; however fortunate or unfortunate; in whatever circumstances of elevation or depression he may find himself, he still partakes of the Mr. WEBSTER responded to the address of the depression he may find himself, he still partakes of the general prosperity of the country. [Cheers.] He has, in short, a dividend, (if I may use a commercial expression) be has a dividend, payable not quarterly but daily, out of the fund of general happiness and prosperity which

the country enjoys.

And now, let me ask, on what portions of the globe, in

y any known boundary in the respect of the civilized world. But we, Bostonians, live here and partake of the general prosperity of our country. We are not exclusive. We desire that every enjoyment that we possess should be participated in by others; and we enjoy the reputation of our whole country, its renown, and its honor.

We may consider ourselves commercially as a nation constantly increasing, as a sovereign community growing daily more powerful. We see that the national spirit and enterprise is gathering strength with its growth; and forther than that, we are sure that in those mental and intellectual efforts, which mark the age, we have made respectable progress.

Thirty yearsage it was asked, "Who reads an American book?" It may now be asked, "What intelligent man in all Kurope does not read American book?" [Applause.] Samuel Rogers reads them. Henry Hallam reads them. Macaulay reads them. McCulloch reads them. Lord Mahon reads them, and sometimes finds himself answered when he comments on them. [Laughter.] And there is not an intelligent man in England who does not read American authors, and especially our legal and historical works. And in France Thiers and Guizot read them, and throughout the vast population of France there is no doubt that there is a greater devotion paid to the study of our popular institutions, to the principles which have raised us to the point at which we now stand, than there is paid to the monarchical institutions and principles of government of every other part of Europe. America is no longer undistinguished for letters, for literature. I will not mention the authors of our own day, now living, who have so much attracted the attention of the world by their literary productions, especially in the department of historical composition.

Rather a curious incident happened lately, in which my name was enrolled with those of men of letters; for there is of course no end to blunders. There appeared an article in the Royal Gasette of Madrid, intended to be civil to the American Secre

noind on the cases of no clady.

production, known and honored in most countries as Web-ster's Dictionary of the English Language. Ye shades of Noah Webster! How will you not be offended at this in-trusion on your rights and your repose. "He make my trusion on your rights and your repose. "He make my dictionary!" he will exclaim; "he never could have made my spelling book!" And this would be true. I must beg leave, therefore, to disclaim the leave, therefore, to disclaim the compliment of the rith men of letters. In the literary sense of that phrase, certainly am no man of letters; although, when official uties require it, it is true that I have sometimes written

Well, gentlemen, this is a friendly meeting. We assem-ble socially, in a friendly spirit, to interchange personal regards, and to congratulate one another upon the pros-perity and fair prospects of the country. Let us enjoy, both with cheerfulness and gratitude, the blessings which rovidence has poured out around us-

"Hence, loathed melancholy!
But come thou Goddess, fair and free,
In Heaven yeleped Euphrosyne.
And in thy right hand lead with thee The mountain nymph, sweet Liberty. We'll live with her and live with thee

In unreproved pleasure free."
Gentlemen, the growth of this city is remarkable, and in any other country would be most remarkable. I came here to take my residence among you in the year 1816. The population of Boston was then 40,000. It is now 140,000. And its increase in wealth, in commerce, the arts and manufactures, has kept pace with the increase of

the population.

And now what is Boston? What is the character of And now what is Boston? What is the character of Boston? What are the essential elements of her prosperity? Why she is nearly unrivalled on the face of the earth for her important efforts in behalf of and extensive benefits for her own citizens, and for the improvement of mankind. What will you say, which perhaps you all know, when you are informed that the amount of public taxes in this city, for the purpose of education alone, amounts to one-quarter of the whole tax laid by the public authorities? Where do you find another Boston in this respect? Where do you find another Boston in this respect? Where do you find one-quarter of the whole tax, paid by individuals, flowing from the public, devoted to education, in addition to the very great amounts paid to the teachers of private schools? Nowhere else that I know of.

The city of Boston pays more than \$200,000 a year for the support of religious instruction and public worship. Where do you find that elsewhere? Tell me the place, the city, the spot, the country, the world over, where so great

Where do you find that elsewhere? Tell me the place, the city, the spot, the country, the world over, where so great an amount in proportion to the population is paid for religious instruction. That is Boston. This principle which we inherited from our ancestors we cultivate. We seek to educate the people. We seek to improve men's moral and religious condition. In short, we seek to work upon mind as well as on matter. And in working on mind, it enlarges the human intellect and the human heart. We know when we work upon materials immortal and imperishable that they will bear the impress which we place upon them through endless ages to come. If we work upon marble, it will perish; if we work on brass, time will efface it. If we rear temples, they will crumble to the dust. But if we work on men's immortal minds, if we imbue them with high principles, with the just fear of God and love for high principles, with the just fear of God and love for their fellow-men, we engrave on those tablets something which no time can efface, and which will brighten and righten to all eternity.

And, my friends, that charity which seeketh not her

And, my friends, that charity which seeketh not her own, that charity which endureth all things, beareth all things, hopeth all things, is not more conspicuously exhibited in any part of the globe than among our own people. The personal attendance on the poor, the bounties of all those who have the means to promote the happiness of the hecessitous, and administer to their welfare, are just themes of praise. And above all that, let me say, and let it be known to those who wish to know what Boston has been supported by the same of the same of

and let it be known to those who wish to know what Boston has been, what Boston is, what Boston will be, what Boston has done and will do, let me say to those that Boston has given within the last twenty-five years between five and six millions of dollars for educational, religious, and charitable purposes throughout the United States, and throughout the world. [Cheers.]

Gentlemen, my heart warms, my blood quickens in my veins, when I reflect upon the munificent gifts, grants, and provisions made for the purpose of education, for the morals, enlightenment, and religious instruction of the citizens, and for the relief of the poor, by the affluence of Boston. And I never think of all this without having my attention attracted to a venerable citizen now in my eye, Hon. Thomas H. Perkins. [Col. Perkins occupied a seat upon the platform. Three cheers were given for him.] upon the platform. Three cheers were given for him.] Will he, at my request, rise and show his benevelent countenance to the people? [Col. Perkins arose and received three more hearty rounds of applause.] God bless him! He is an honor to his city, an honor to his State, and an honor to his country. His memory will be perfumed by his benevolent actions, and go down as sweet odor to our

children's children.

Gentlemen, the happiness of mankind is not always in their own control; but something accidental, or rather, to speak more properly, providential, in the course of things, governs it. We live in an age so infinitely beyond things, governs it. We live in an age so infinitely beyond the ages that preceded us, that we can consider ourselves now, in this our day and generation, as emerging from the dark ages, and just getting into the light. We begin to see where we are. We begin to see a new world. A new rush of ideas come over us.

Gentlemen, when the great Humboldt stood on the mountains of the equatorial regions, amidst their gorgeous forests and foliage, their unsurpassed flowers, their genial warmth, and under the brilliant constellations of the South his heart burst out in the foreign of expensive to

South, his heart burst out in an effusion of sympathy towards the inhabitants of the other parts of the earth. "How unhappy," said he, "are those members of the human race who are doomed to live in those melancholy regions which we call the temperate zones!" And so this generation, gentlemen, upraised from the temperate zones of former times, and culminating at the recently-attained and lofty tops of present knowledge and science, looks back with some indifference upon the history of past times. We think them torpid, uninformed, and unenterprising; and well may we think them so, comparatively, in the effulgence of the splendid light of science, skill, invention, enterprise, and knowledge which has burst upon our times.

Gentlemen, Mr. Locke says that time is measured by the passage of ideas through men's minds. If that be so, we live a great while in a few revolutions of the earth around the sun. If new ideas, new thoughts, new contemplations, new hopes, constitute life, why then we have lived much, whether we have lived many or few years, according as they are usually estimated. The age is remarkable. New thoughts press, and new inventions crowd upon us. We used to say, proverbially, that a thing was done as quick as thought; but that is a lingering mode of expression now-a-days. A great many things are done much quicker than some men's thoughts. Thought cannot keep up with electricity. While we are talking, the thoughts cannot travel as fast as electricity can give them to the world. While I am now speaking, the word which last left my lips has already been seized by lightning, and, before I can utter a few sentences more, will be read not only in New York and Washington, but also in Savannah, New Orleans, Cincinnati, and St. Louis; and my words will all be read with some interest, not because they are mine, but because Gentlemen, Mr. Locke says that time is measured by some interest, not because they are mine, but because they proceed from Fancull Hall, from which place all know that, in important periods of the past, no voice was heard but that of determined, resolute, national patriot-

they proceed from Faneull Hall, from which place all know that in important periods of the past, no voice was heard but that of determined, resolute, national patriots ism. [Cheers.]

So, gentlemen, we live much, though our years may be few. For my part, I hardly ency the patriarchs for the many years of their lives. They neither saw as much nor enjoyed as much as wesse and enjoy. In truth, I do not think very highly on the felicity of Methusalch's longerity. Fellow-citizens, le tus begrateful for all our blessing, and perform our duties cheerfully and readily, as men, as patriots, and as Christians.

We all feel that we have a country, not Boston alone, nor Massachusetts alone, but composed and bound up that vast union of independent States, which are united under a common Constitution. The inhabitants of these States are all fellow-citizens, and he is narrow in his prejudices and his politics who would reject any of those citizes from the great American brotherhood.

We see here, to-day, delegate members from one of the greatest Christian denominations in the United States, coming from the North probably, certainly from the South and West, and who is not glad to see them I Applause. They come as friends; and who would reject any of these distributions, and also and the construction of American liberty. We come to Massachusetts, the home of public education. We see here, to-day, delegated members of the Methodium of the South and West, and who would sink to see them In any other expectity? And as for nytem of the Methodium of the section of Fasseull Hall, the birthplace of American liberty. We come to Massachusetts, the home of public education. We well of the course of my life I have down to be an uninterested reader of your history. I know something of Charles West, and the constitution of our country have passed on the constitution of our country have passed on the constitution of our country have passed on the section was taken by your and delice in the constitution of the country have passed on the sectio

was "RELIGION IN EARWEST."

Now, gentlemen, we must not prolong this occasion fur-her. My friend Mr. Hillard has lately quoted an ex-RESIGNATION OF ME BRURLEY.

or and oil blue example of the FREEDISHALL AND

This I take to myself, and am bound to obey the injunction. The concomitant line falls in remarkably with the prevailing spirit of these times and this place—

Ye solid men of Boston, make no long orations."

prevailing spirit of these times and this place—
"Ye solid men of Boston, drink no strong potations."

Let us all give just heed to these admonitions. [Laughter.]
But now, gentlemen, we cannot scan the future. To some degree the past may interpret it; but in its whole length it lies far beyond our vision. We must commit ourselves and our country to the hands of Providence. We may indulge hopes, high and exalted hopes, humbly and meekly before God, that the prosperity and happiness which we of this generation enjoy will descend to our latest posterity with ten thousand times the brilliancy of yonder setting sun!

At the conclusion of Mr. WEBSTER's speech his Hone Mayor SEAVER proposed nine cheers for the Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, which were enthusiastically and heartily given. The delivery of the speech occupied a little more than ar

CONGRESS

SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1852. The SENATE did not sit to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. HALL, from the Committee on Public Land reported a bill appropriating additional public lands for common school purposes in the Territory of Minnesota which was read twice, and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

TERRITORIAL BUSINESS. motion of Mr. RICHARDSON, the House then we On motion of Mr. RICHARDSON, the House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, in the chair,) and proceeded to consider the bill to provide for the protection of the Territories of New Mexico and Oregon.

Mr. PEASLEE, who reported this bill from the Committee on the Militia, addressed the committee in its favor; as did also Mr. WEIGHTMAN, and Mr. PHELPS

opposed it.

On motion of Mr. RICHARDSON, the bill was then
amended so as to include within its provisions the State
of Texas and California.

of Texas and California.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, moved to add to the bill a clause directing the expense of arming the militia in Oregon, New Mexico, Texas, and California, to be defrayed out of the \$200,000 annually appropriated for arming the militia of the Union generally.

Mr. J. made a few remarks in favor of the amendment, and Mr. VENABLE followed on the other side, when—

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was then laid aside to be reported to the Hou-

with the recommendation that it do pass.

The committee next proceeded to consider the bill to mend the act to establish the Territorial Government of Oregon.

Mr. RICHARDSON gave a brief explanation of the bill.

It was laid aside to be reported to the House with the The bill to authorize the President of the United States to designate the places for the ports of entry and delivery for the collection districts of Puget's Sound and Umpqua, in the Territory of Oregon, and to fix the compensation of the collector at Astoria, in said Territory, was then taken up and laid aside to be reported to the House with

he recommendation that it do pass.

The bill to provide for additional clerks and extend the essions of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of

Mr. So DDER addressed the committee in favor of the bill, and Mr. HEBARD spoke against it.

Mr. GORMAN moved an amendment, providing for the compensation of the three commissioners who drew up the code of laws by which the Territory was governed when first coming under the United States Government. Messrs. GORMAN, WEIGHTMAN, and STUART ad-

Messrs. GORMAN, WEIGHTMAN, and STUART advocated the amendment, and Mr. DUNHAM opposed it, when it was agreed to.

The bill, as amended, was then laid aside to be reported to the House with the recommendation that it do pass.

The committee next proceeded to consider the bill appropriating additional lands for school purposes in the Territory of Minnesota.

Mr. HALL made some remarks in favor of the bill, and then it was laid aside to be reported to the House with

then it was laid aside to be reported to the House with the recommendation that it do pass.

The committee next took up the bill to amend an act entitled "An act to create the office of surveyor general of the public lands in Oregon, and to provide for the survey and to make donations to the settlers of the said public Mr. HOUSTON explained that this bill had been pre-

lands."

The bill having been amended in various particulars, was flid side to be reported to the House with the recommendation that it do pass.

The committee then rose and reported its action to the

Mr. RICHARDSON asked that the House take up and consider the Territorial bills reported formally on from the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

MONDAY, MAY 24, 1852.

IN SENATE.

Mr. BUTLER presented the credentials of the Hon.
Wm. F. De Saussure, appointed a Senator by the Executive of the State of South Carolina, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. R. Barnwell Rhett.
The credentials were read, and the oath prescribed by law having been administered, Mr. De Saussure took his seat in the Senate.

The PRESIDENT of the Senate laid before the body a

mmunication from the Secretary of the Navy, made in mpliance with a resolution of the 17th instant, calling for the report of the Engineer-in-chief of the navy as to the comparative value of anthracite and bituminous coal. Mr. BRODHEAD moved that the communication be laid on the table until the return of his colleague, (Mr.

Mr. BRODHEAD moved that the communication be laid on the table until the return of his colleague, (Mr. Coopen,) to whose resolution it was an answer; which was agreed to.

[The Chief Engineer (Mr. Steuart) gives a detailed statement of the experiments entered into, with their results, and closes with observing that "there are important considerations in favor of anthracite coal for the uses of the mavy, without taking into account the additional amount of anthracite more than bituminous that can be placed on board a vessel in the same bunkers, or the advantages of being free from emoke, which, in a war steamer, may at times be of the utmost importance in concealing the movements of the vessel; and also the almost, if not altogether, entire freedom from spontaneous combustion.

"The result of the experiments made last spring on the United States steamer Vixen were so favorable that I recommended to the Bureau of Construction, &c. the use of anthracite for all naval steamers at that time having or to be thereafter fitted with Iron boilers, particularly the steamers Fulton, Princeton, and Alleghany, the boilers for all of which were designed with a special view to the use of anthracite, and with the approval of that bureau.

"The Fulton's bunkers are now filled with anthracite, and the consumption referred to in the engineer's report on that steamer show, during the short time she has been at sea, that the anticipated contained in this report, I would respectfully recommend to the Bureau of Yards and Docks the use of anthracite in the several navy yards, and especially for the engine of the dry-dock at the New York navy yard.

"In conclusion, I desire the approval of the bureau to

agreed to.

A proviso was added by Mr. HALE that no officer of the United States shall receive pay as a witness on behalf of the Government when he receives pay and compensation as an officer.

Mr. MILLER moved to amend the bill by appropriating \$10,500 for the payment of clerks in the Census office at extra duty; which was agreed to.

Various amendments were offered from the Committee on Indian Affairs by Mr. SEBASTIAN and agreed to.

Mr. BRODHEAD moved to amend the bill by inserting an item for the payment of laborers engaged on the Capitol during the time they were waiting employment.

Pending which, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES The House took up for consideration Senate bill to re-aquish to the State of Iowa the lands reserved for salt

magist to the State of lows the faints reserved for sair springs therein, when it was read the third time and passed. Mr. HALL, from the Committee on Public Lands, to which was referred the bill of the House making grants of the public lands to the several States of the Union for the benefit of indigent insone persons, reported the same

back with sundry amendments.

Mr. H. briefly explained the provisions of the bill and the amendments reported thereto by the Committee on

ublic Lands.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Illinois, believing that it was very mportant that the bill should be understood, moved that the referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and printed.

Mr. MOREHEAD said that he did not wish to embar

Mr. MOREHEAD said that he did not wish to embarrass the bill, but he hoped it would be printed, so that all might be allowed an opportunity to examine it.

Mr. BISSELL said that, with a view to satisfy those gentlemen who had not had an opportunity of examining the bill, (and he desired every gentleman should have a fair opportunity to give to it the fullest attention, for he was satisfied this would be the proper way to secure friends for the bill,) he would move that its further consideration be postponed until this day two weeks, and that it be printed.

Mr. ORE asked the year and mays on the metion of Mr. Mr. ORR asked the yeas and mays on the motion of Mr.

BISSELL, which were ordered, and, being taken, resulted :

Yeas 115, nays 40:

So the further consideration of the bill was postponed until this day two weeks.

Mr. HALL, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill for the relief of Joseph M. Wilcox; which was read twice and committed.

Also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House to reliaquish to the State of Missouri, on certain conditions, the two per cent. of the nett proceeds of the sales of public lands sold in said State since the 1st day of January, 1821, and reserved by the act since the 1st day of January, 1821, and reserved by the act of Congress of the 6th day of March, 1820, reported the ame back with an amendment, in the nature of a unstitute therefor, and the bill and advantaged.

committed.

Also, from the same committee, made adverse reports on the following petitions: The petitions of citizens of New York city and of Dayton, Chio, in favor of a grant of land to the members of the Western Farm and Village Association; the petition of 460 citizens of Wisconein, praying for a grant of land to aid in the construction of a railroad from Chicago to Jonesville and branches thereof; the petition of Elisha Camp, for aid in completing a railroad from Sackett's Harbor to Ellisburg, New York; and the petition of citizens of New York, praying for aid in road from Sackett's Harbor to Ellisburg, New York; and the petition of citizens of New York, praying for aid in the construction of a railroad from Saratoga to Sackett's Harbor, in said State; the petition of the settlers on the Menomonee purchase, in the State of Wisconsin, praying for an extension of the pre-emption laws, and the time of payment under them.

Also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House authorizing acetain soldiers in the

the bill of the House authorizing certain soldiers in the late war of Great Britain to surrender the bounty lands drawn by them, and to locate others in lieu thereof, reported the same back without amendment.

Mr. HALL submitted a few remarks in explanation of

the bill; when it was committed.

The hour set apart for the reception of reports from committees having expired—
The SPEAKER stated that the next business in

was the call of the States for petitions.

Mr. HOUSTON remarked that there were two or three appropriation bills on the calendar which could be disposed of in a very short time. He would instance the three appropriation bills on the calendar which could be disposed of in a very short time. He would instance the invalid pension bill, which was more a matter of form than any thing else. It was necessary, however, to pass this bill now, so that the proper funds might be at the places where the pensions were to be paid out by the commencement of the next fiscal year. He would move that the House go into committee for the purpose of taking up the bill he had indicated.

Mr. STUART suggested that the bills relating to the Territories had better be disposed of.

The motion of Mr. Houston was, however, agreed to: Ayes 75, noes 48.

Ayes 75, noes 48.

INVALID PENSION BILL.

And thereupon the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Seymour, of Connecticut, in the chair,) and proceeded to consider the bill making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the year end-

pared strictly in pursuance of the estimates of the Department. It was known to every one who had reflected upon the subject that pension bills were controlled and re-stricted by the amount of pensions which were admitted at the Department, which, according to law, had to pass upon them. He hoped that a general discussion would ot be commenced on this bill.

Mr. STUART hoped that, as these bills were merely

mr. HOUSTON said that he would have no objection to take up the business in relation, and the navy pension billfor the explanation he had made in regard to the bill under consideration, and the navy pension billfor the explanation he had made in regard to the bill before the committee would apply to the navy pension billfor the committee would apply to the navy pension billfor the committee would apply to the navy pension billfor the committee would apply to the navy pension billfor the committee would apply to the navy pension billfor the committee would apply to the navy pension billfor the committee would take the course he had suggested, moved that the committee rise.

Mr. BORLAND submitted a proviso to the effect that the proprietors of the Collins line should receive an officer of the navy of the grade of passed midshipman, whose duty it is made to take entire charge of the United States during the time he is attached to said ship, and to provide accommodations in all respects equal to those provided for the first class passengers.

Mr. BORLAND advocated this amendment, and was replied to by Mr. BUSK, who insisted that the amendment would involve additional expense and create embarrassment.

Mr. BORLAND rejoined, and demanded the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and the question having been taken it was decided in the negative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Borland, Brodbead, Brooke, Desaussure, Hunter, Jones of Iowa, Mallory, Sebastian, Soule,

that the committee rise.

Mr. BAYLY, of Virginia, remarked that the gentleman from Alabama had said that the bills he had named were small bills. Now, one of them appropriated two millions of dollars. It was his desire to make a speech, and he hoped the gentleman from Michigan would withdraw his motion.

motion.

Mr. HOUSTON had no objection to the gentleman from Virginia discussing the bill; but he hoped that that gentleman would not be the first member who would bring up a promiscuous debate upon the bill before the committee, and he would appeal to him to delay his remarks until the other general appropriation bills should be brought up.

Mr. BAYLY said that it was his wish to make a speech upon other subjects than those contained in the bill under consideration, and he preferred to do so upon this bill rather than upon other bills, to which he might think it his duty to speak. As he had not troubled the House with a speech this session, or even during the last Congress, upon general subjects, he hoped the committee would now afford him an opportunity to express his views. [Cries of "leave," "leave."]

The motion of Mr. Stuart that the committee rise was then agreed to.

was then agreed to.

And the committee accordingly rose and reported

progress.

Mr. STUART offered the usual resolution to close all debate on the bill pending in committee in five minutes after its consideration should again be resumed.

Mr. BAYLY moved to amend the resolution so as to close the debate in two hours.

Mr. CLINGMAN moved to lay the resolution on the

Mr. STUART modified his resolution so as to meet the riews of Mr. BAYLY, by moving to close the debate in two

The resolution as modified was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. STUART, the House then again went into committee, and resumed the consideration of the invalid pension bill.

Mr. WASHBURN addressed the committee an hour in

walid pension bill.

Mr. WASHBURN addressed the committee an hour in reference to politics. He expressed his opinion on the for gitive slave law, and was against its being made a finality. They could not by resolution, or any thing else, make that final which in its nature was changeable. There was not a half dozen men in Maine who denied the right of the South to reclaim their fugitive slaves, but he believed that another law could be passed less objectionable than the present one. Northern men did not like the existing law; but were in favor of a fair, just, and preper enactment upon the subject. They did not desire a sham law, a law that could not be executed; but they were in favor of a law which would protect the rights of all parties. He was apposed to making the finality of the compromise measures a part of the Whig creed. Its effect would be to give to laws passed in the same manner as other laws a stability and sacredness not yielded to the constitution.

It was the duty of the Whig party to come together upon national grounds, as a mational party, with no local griefs, no sectional issues. They should take for their stankard-bearer, in the coming Presidential contest, and old, tried chief—one whose services and sacrifices were the best evidence of his fitness and fidelity. With such a can did, tried chief—one whose services and sacrifices were the best evidence of his fitness and fidelity. With such a can did, tried chief—one whose services and sacrifices were the best evidence of his fitness and fidelity. With such a can did, tried chief—one whose services and sacrifices were the best evidence of his fitness and fidelity. With such a can did, tried chief—one whose services and sacrifices were the best evidence of his fitness and fidelity. With such a can did to their midst.

Mr. HALL, from the Committee on Public Landa, freshed to the State of Congress to the State of Such sale; which was read twice.

Mr. HALL, from the Committee on Public Landa, freshed the circumstant to the chair, and the right to

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. HARRIS, of Tennessee, asked the unanimous con-ent of the House to introduce the following resolution: Resolved, (the Senate concurring,) That this House adjou-ine die on the first Monday in August, at twelve o'clock M.

Objection being made—
Mr. HARRIS moved a suspension of the rules.
Pending which the House adjourned.

Tuesday, May 25, 1852.

IN SENATE.

The following memorials and petitions were pre-nd appropriately referred:

By Mr. SHIELDS: From lieutenants of the By Mr. SHIELDS: From lieutenants of the corps of engineers, of topographical engineers, and of ordnance, asking promotion more nearly approximating to the line of the army. The memorialists set forth the very interesting fact that seventeen years and six months is the average time these officers have served as lieutenants, to which must be added the average time they will stand at this point before a vacancy will occur advancing them to the rank of captain. By a careful examination of the Army Register, the period is found to be two years; hence these officers at the time of their prometion will have served nineteen and a half years, and as they were from twenty-one to twenty-four years of age when they were commissioned in service, they will therefore be forty-two years old before they attain the grade of suptain.

By Mr. HUNTER: From citizens of Virginia, bordering on the Potomac opposite and above Georgetown, asking that the contracts between the Government and the Corporation of Georgetown, by which the latter is required to keep a bridge across the Potomac at the foot of the Little Falls, be schered to, and that no other modification be made except to so extend the said bridge over the flat as to prevent future interruption by freshets or other

[The memorialists say they have a right to insist upon the reconstruction of a bridge over the Little Falls; but they do not wish to be understood as opposing any new or additional bridge which Congress in its wisdom may deem expedient to outhorise any where else, provided they are not deprived of their natural course to the markets.]

By Mr. MBLER: From L. L. Chapman, of Camden, New Jersey, asking an appropriation to aid him in the further investigation of his discovery of physical laws, by which premissitions of atmospheric changes and their effects can be obtained in advance.

[The memorial says: On the occurrence of the brilliant.]

The memorial says: On the occurrence of the brilliant
Amora Borealis of February —, I made a careful investigation of the then existing condition of the elements,
and found that a nearly similar condition would exist on
the 23d of April.

I was feavial that the sun was too far advanced towards I was fearfal that the san was too far advanced towards the summer selstice for the aurora to be visible; for the Royal Society of Europe, in their annual report for 1850, state that they had found, by long and accurate observations, a faithful correspondence of auroras, with unusual disturbances of the magnetic needles, and certain positions of the sun and moon, &c.; that auroras are more frequent and byilliant near and before the vernal equi-

Here we see that these physical phenomena were found and demonstrated by the first scientific society on earth! The society under whose auspices the Newtonian system of astronomy dawned and has rose to its culminating sublimity, they found, but did not discover this physical harmony of Nature's laws—like miners throwing out the gern of inestimable value, but overlooking it because it is encrusted with something they are not acquainted with. I ventared the prediction, and the number of the Rainbow containing it was published and mailed to subscribers three weeks before the aurora occurred, and two weeks before I distributed over a hundred copies containing this most remarkable prediction in the pages of human history in Washington. To some who are present language is inadequate to express the intensity of emotion with which I beheld the first streamers ascending from the northern horizon late on the evening of the 23d, when it appeared like the flickering reflection of a sea of fire. I should be recreant to every devotional sentiment were I to deny that I was brought upon my knees before the Creator of the Universe, scarcely knowing the predominant emotions of my mind at beholding such overwhelming testimony of the reality of the discovery, written in such sublimity upon the face of the heavens, and the vast benefits which must flow to the present and future generations of mankind from such a discovery.]

By Mr. RUSK: Three memorials from citizens of the Universelections of the late Board of Commissioners for view the decisions of the late Board of Commissioners for

United States, asking the appointment of a tribunal to review the decisions of the late Board of Commissioners for the settlement of claims of American citizens against

On motion by Mr. DODGE, of Iowa, the Senate proceeded to consider the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill to relinquish to the State of Iowa the reserved salt springs therein; which was agreed to, and the bill was passed.

THE DEFICIENCY RILL On motion by Mr. HUNTER, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the deficiency bill. The amendment of Mr. Brodhead relating to the laborers on the Capitol, pending at the time of adjournment last evening, was ruled out of order.

Mr. STUART hoped that, as these bills were merely formal in their character, the committee would proceed several rejected, and one or two ruled out of order. Mr. BORLAND

taken it was decided in the negative, as follows:
YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Borland, Brodhead, Brooke, De-Saussure, Hunter, Jones of Iowa, Mallory, Sebastian, Soule, and Underwood—11.

NAYS—Messrs. Badger, Bell, Bradbury, Bright, Chase, Clarke, Cooper, Davis, Dodge of Wisconsin, Downs, Fish, Foot, Geyer, Hale, Hamlin, Houston, Jones of Tennessee, King, Mangum, Miller, Norris, Pearce, Rusk, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spreance, Sumner, Toucey, Upham, and Wade—31.

The bill was then reported to the Senate, and on motion of Mr. BADGER, its further consideration was postnoaded until to-morrow.

tion of Mr. BADGER, its further consideration was post-poned until to-morrow.

The bills that had been previously ordered to be en-grossed were severally read a third time and passed.

On motion by Mr. BROOKE, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill granting lands to the States of Louisiana and Mississippi in aid of the construction of certain rail-roads therein; which, after having been amended, was or-dered to be engrossed for a third reading.

On motion by Mr. ATCHISON, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and after some time spent therein, the doors were reopened, and the Se-nate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. DISNEY asked the unanimous consent of the House to submit the following joint resolution:

Resolved, &c. That if, at the time of the liberation of the Irish exiles, a national ship be in the neighborhood of Australia, the President is requested to cause it to prefer them a conveyance to this country.

Mr. JONES, of Tennassee, objected, and called for the exacution of the order of the day.

Thereupon the SPEAKER proceeded to call reports from committees, when the following were made:

Mr. HALL, from the Committee on Public Lands, made adverse reports on the following petitions: The petition of Rebecca Davis, asking for bounty land on account of the services of her husband during the war of 1812; petition of John Edgecomb and Wm. Davies, for the benefit of the bounty land act of September 28, 1850; petition of Y. J. Thorow, in behalf of the heirs of Y. J. Thorow, who was killed at the battle of Buena Vista, praying that they may be allowed bounty land; petition of Nathan Averili, for a grant of land.

Mr. HALL, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a hill signer the assessit of Congress to the State of Congress to the State of the provided as in the assessit of Congress to the State of the provided as in the assessit of Congress to the State of the provided as in the petition of Nathan Averill, for a grant of land.